



STAGE SET FOR OPENING OF WORLD'S GREATEST PEACE CONGRESS

PRESS WILL BE ADMITTED TO ALL FULL ASSEMBLIES

Final Disposition of Objections Raised by Newspaper Correspondents Announced After Meeting of Delegates

Deny Full Privileges to Reporters for Same Reason News Gatherers Refused Admittance to Chamber

PARIS, Jan. 17. (By the Associated Press).—All is in readiness for the commencement tomorrow of the peace congress, with the meeting today, attended by President Wilson and the other leaders of the great powers, the deliberations of which tonight in the congress, were completed by according to Belgium and Serbia three delegates each and two representatives to the king of the Hedjas, whose forces in the Holy Land so materially aided the British in overcoming the Turks.

At the meeting the question of the admission of the press to the conference was also acted upon. It was decided that the newspaper men should be admitted to the meetings of the full conference, but that on necessary occasions the deliberations of the conference might be held in secret. It was determined in limiting the activities of the press that, while not underrating the importance of public opinion, the process of reaching a favorable solution of the task before the conference would be hindered by discussion of every disputed question were it opened by a public declaration of its own national point of view.

It has been tentatively decided that three representatives of the press of each of the allied and associated powers will be admitted to the conference. The conference probably will be organized in a manner similar to the American congress with secret committee meetings to discuss delicate questions with formal open sessions and with executive sessions, as in the United States senate.

The following communication dealing with the peace conference was issued this evening:

"The president of the United States of America, the prime minister and foreign ministers of the allied great powers, assisted by the Japanese ambassadors in Paris and London, met at the Quai d'Orsay today, in the morning from 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. and in the afternoon from 3 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.

The French president of the council read out the terms of the renewal of the armistice.

"The meeting decided to give Belgium and Serbia three delegates each at the conference. It was decided also that the king of the Hedjas should be represented by two delegates. The

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Mexicans Rush Troops To Threatened Border

MARFA, Texas, Jan. 17.—Reinforcements arrived at Ojinaga from the south late yesterday, increasing the garrison there which was badly depleted. The troops permanently stationed there consisted of three skeleton regiments in command of a general, a colonel, a lieutenant colonel and a number of minor officers. Unconfirmed rumors from Cuernavaca, south of the border, reported that the Angeles forces still in that vicinity with no immediate prospect of an attack on Ojinaga. These reports tended to quiet the civilians who were moving to the American side last night. A report was received in Presidio, Texas, opposite Ojinaga, today, that Francisco Villa was marching northward from Salaverry with his personal command to unite with Angeles.

BANDIT PROBLEM KNOTTY
(By Review Leased Wire)
EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 17.—General Augustin Castro, the new zone commander in Chihuahua state, has gone to Mexico City for conference with President Carranza regarding the northern bandit situation, according to

SACRAMENTO I. W. W. GIVEN HEAVY JOLTS

(By Review Leased Wire)
SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 17.—After breaking their "silent defense" today in the United States district court, to protest against their convictions, and to declare their contempt for the prosecution and all legal processes, 43 Industrial Workers of the World were given prison sentences ranging from one to ten years, following their conviction yesterday of conspiring to institute a campaign of terrorism and sabotage in the state.

Three of the 46 defendants, including Miss Theodora Pollok of Piedmont, Calif., secured a stay of execution through notice that a motion for a new trial would be filed in their behalf. The motion will be heard when Judge F. H. Radkin, who heard the case, returns from his jurisdiction in Spokane, to which city he departed today.

Three indictments remain against those convicted. The true bill on which they were found guilty charged the destruction of more than \$3,500,000 in property in California and other overt acts aimed to block the government in the prosecution of its war program. The prosecution would give no hint as to what it intended to do with the indictments yet untied.

FOOD REGULATIONS FAILED IN OBJECT SAYS ACCOUNTANT

(By Review Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Food administration regulations neither regulated profits of the meat packers nor benefitted the public or the consumers, Stuart Chase, an expert accountant employed by the federal trade commission, told the senate agriculture committee today in presenting figures to show that profits of the five big packing concerns had doubled and tripled during the war.

Mr. Chase, who was testifying at hearings on the Kendrick bill providing for government supervision of the meat industry, said no one knows accurately what the packers' earnings are because their methods of book-keeping have the effect of covering up their profits. He declared, however, that examinations by the commission of the books of Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., and the Cudahy company, showed their aggregate profits in 1912 were \$18,715,000, and in 1917, \$95,639,000.

Based on capital stock, Mr. Chase said Morris & Co.'s profits in 1917 were 267.7 per cent and that on the same basis Armour & Co.'s profits in 1917 were 114.2 per cent. Because of a later increase in capital stock, the percentage for Armour & Co. dropped to 27.1 in 1917. Swift & Co.'s profits in 1917 on the same basis were 63 per cent, while those of the Cudahy company in 1917 were 23.2 per cent based on capital stock and surplus. Wilson & Co.'s earnings for the same year were 29.6 per cent on the combined capital and surplus.

The witness said Thomas Wilson,

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REBELS BREAK UP WEDDING

PABENS, Texas, Jan. 17.—When a band of armed and mounted Mexicans, supposed to be followers of General Angeles, occupied Guadalupe, opposite here, Wednesday night, they interrupted a wedding dance, the bridegroom abandoned the bride and fled. He has not yet been located, according to residents of Guadalupe. It is now believed the two men taken out to be executed by the Angeles men joined them as their bodies have not been found as yet.

HUN KNEW POSITION.
The German high command was not ignorant of the fact that it faced a colossal disaster. When it sur-

RHINE MUST BE FRENCH BORDER BELIEVES FOCH

Generalissimo Believes in Making Peace Corresponding in Magnitude With Victory Obtained by Allies

TREVES, Wednesday, Jan. 15.—(By the Associated Press).—It is the conviction of Marshal Foch that the Rhine must be made the barrier between Germany and France. He expressed this clearly today when he received American newspaper correspondents. The marshal is here in connection with the meeting concerning the extension of the German armistice.

Marshal Foch pointed out the difficulties that had been overcome and said that peace must be commensurate with the price of victory. Germany now was beaten, he added, but with her resources, especially in men, recuperation in a comparatively short time was quite possible. It was the duty of the allies to prevent further aggressions.

Praises Americans.
Marshal Foch praised the work of the American troops and said that General Pershing had asked that the American forces be concentrated for an attack on one sector. The allied generalissimo admitted that the Argonne-Meuse front, where the Americans began their offensive on September 24 was a "sector hard to tackle." The marshal said he had told General Pershing:

"Your men have the devil's punch. They will get away with all that. Go to it."

The American attack succeeded, the marshal continued, "and here we are on the Rhine."

The armistice was not concluded too soon and the allies got all they asked for from Germany without continuing the fighting. The allies, the marshal said, were prepared for another offensive stroke which would have forced the Germans to give up. This was to have been made in late rains on November 14 with six American and 20 French divisions.

"But this is for me," Marshal Foch began, "a happy opportunity to tell you all the good things I think of the American army and of the part it played on our side. Your soldiers were superb. They came to us young, enthusiastic and carried forward by a vigorous ideal and they marched to battle with admirable gallantry."

"Yes, they were superb. There is no other word. When they appeared our armies were, as you know, fatigued by three years of relentless struggle and the mantle of war laid heavily upon them. We were magnificently comforted by the virility of your Americans."

"The youths of the United States brought a renewal of the hope that hastened victory. Not only was this moral fact of the highest importance, but you also brought enormous material aid and the wealth which you placed at our disposal contributed to the final success. Nobody among us will ever forget what America did."

"And you know what happened on the field of battle since the month of July—first on the Marne, then in the region of Verdun. General Pershing wished as far as possible to have his army concentrated in an American sector. The Argonne and the height of the Meuse were a sector hard to tackle. There were considerable obstacles there."

"All right," I told him. "Your men have the devil's own punch. They will get away with all that. Go to it!"

"And finally everything went well; everything went so well that here we are on the Rhine."

Marshal Foch was asked by the correspondent:

"But was not the armistice concluded too soon?"

"It was not possible to do otherwise," answered the marshal, "because the Germans gave us everything that we asked for at once. They satisfied all of our conditions. It was difficult to ask more."

"Doubtless any general would have preferred to have continued the struggle and to have battle when the battle which offered itself was so promising, but a father of a family could not but think of the blood that would be shed. A victory, however easy, costs the lives of men. We held victory in our grasp without any further sacrifice. We took it as it came."

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SENATE BATTLE THREATENED AS MEASURE FAILS

Introduction of Measure to Protect Water Courses Incurs Disfavor; Governor Asks for Contingent Funds

(By Review Leased Wire)
PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 17.—Preparatory to the actual plunge into the sea of business awaiting it, the state legislature is enjoying a brief vacation, recessing today until Monday morning. The house concluded its work for the week at noon, but the senate continued its labors after luncheon.

The afternoon session of the senate was fraught with possibilities which did not materialize. The potential essentials for a battle were incorporated in a fight which was instituted earlier in the day when Wilkinson's bill introduced at the request of the Salt River Water Users' association was referred to the committee on live-stock and forestry.

Disfavor of Stockmen.
This measure designed to protect the water course of the state through the prohibition of dams and other obstacles has incurred the disfavor of the stockmen. Their attitude was explained by Campbell, who stated that 90 per cent of the cattle in the northern part of the state are dependent upon temporary dams or "tanks" for water during the summer months. In addition the large cattle companies have expended several hundred thousand dollars in the construction of temporary flood water retaining walls which would be destroyed were this measure to become a law.

Wilkinson endeavored to have the bill referred to the committee on agriculture and irrigation, but over objection it was referred to the live-stock committee. It is predicted that the bills tenure of life will be short.

Message From Governor.
Both branches received a special message from the governor asking for an emergency appropriation for the office. The executive stated that upon entering upon his duties he found that there was but \$333.19 in the contingent fund provided by the last legislature and only \$293.63 in the clerical fund. Postage stationary and supplies have exhausted the former while the salary of the secretary alone will soon deplete the latter fund. He asked that \$3000 be appropriated for the contingent fund and that the clerical fund be swelled by the addition of \$1500. In both houses the matter is being considered by the committee on appropriations.

In order that Pima county may avail itself of the opportunity to participate in the federal fund for the construction of rural postroads, Senator Buehman introduced a bill amending the state highway commissioners' law. The measure which carries an emergency clause provides that where government finance is used in the construction of roads through federal reserves the expenditures shall be directed by federal agents instead of by the commissioners as the present law requires. The bill is intended to make possible the building of a highway from Tucson to Mount Lemon, a proposed summer resort.

No Fence Question.
Two other bills introduced in the senate were sponsored by Campbell and Wilkinson, respectively. The former is designed to meet a deficiency created by the first special session of the third legislature in a printing contract. The latter is a revival of the no-fence district question. An effort is being made to reduce the application of no-fence regulations from sections where 50,000 acres of land are under cultivation as at present to apply to districts where 5000 acres are being farmed.

Campbell's senate memorial requesting the purchase of Lower California by the United States was rushed through under a new title and sent to the house in the form of a joint memorial, the original resolution being indefinitely postponed for this purpose by the judiciary committee.

A proposal to submit a constitutional amendment amending the article relating to the state board of education and providing for the appointment instead of election of a state superintendent of public instruction is contained in a bill offered in the house by Speaker Peterson.

The amendment would create a board of seven members, each to serve seven years, a new member being appointed each year. This board would choose the superintendent.

Permanent School Fund.
Another educational measure was produced by Lines. This latest is a

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ARRESTING OF MOB LEADERS BRINGS QUIET

MADRID, Jan. 17.—(By the Associated Press).—The latest dispatches from Barcelona say the city is quiet. Several syndicalists have been arrested and imprisoned aboard the battleship Pelago.

Premier Romanones, after a meeting of the Spanish cabinet today told the newspaper correspondents that he would not be surprised at anything which would happen in Barcelona, which was quite abnormal.

Count Romanones informed the cabinet that the trouble at Barcelona arose from the hostility of the nationalists to the military and the latter's refusal to tolerate nationalist disturbances. He said he had authorized the captain general of Barcelona to take measures to prevent collisions, because such encounters would in the highest degree be prejudicial to a solution of the Catalan problem. The ministers accorded the premier a vote of confidence.

NEW YORK PAPER DENIES PRINTING DAMAGING STORY

(By Review Leased Wire)
PARIS, Jan. 17.—Premier Clemenceau, in the chamber of deputies today gave a warning against false reports concerning the peace conference, citing as an instance a telegram addressed to the New York Tribune.

"I saw yesterday a telegram addressed to the New York Tribune," he said, "in which it was said that President Wilson had threatened to withdraw all his troops and himself retire if certain stipulations of his were not granted. When I showed this telegram to Mr. Wilson this morning, he replied to me, 'What an abominable falsehood!'"

TRIBUNE ISSUES DENIAL.
NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The following statement was issued by the New York Tribune tonight:

"At 11:30 a. m., Friday January 17, the New York Tribune issued a statement denying that it had ever received from Paris or had ever printed in its columns a statement remotely resembling that which was referred to by Premier Clemenceau in the chamber of deputies. At 2:20 p. m. there was received in the Tribune office what appears to be the message in question. Owing to the fact that it has been made the basis of controversy the Tribune prints it just as the correspondent sent it."

Report in Question.
"Paris, January.—Among the many sensational rumors habitually afloat in the chamber of deputies, there has been one to the effect that President Wilson has threatened to withdraw American troops from Europe if certain of his ideas are not followed by the peace conference. How far these things have gone in the three conferences already held, it is impossible for me to say, but that the chamber's report is pretty nearly correct, there is no doubt."

"There are numerous indications of this recent attitude on Wilson's part, and that he is now tactically but definitely, if not actually, threatening other commissioners. He has come here to make a certain kind of peace and intends to do so, his supporters say. And his supporters have frankly said that he will refuse to sign any peace not in accord with what he considers a fair and equitable interpretation of the armistice agreement which accepted his 14 points, with reservations, as to the freedom of the seas."

"Now, his supporters said, some of the allies are unwilling to abide by the armistice and impose further penalties on the Germans, who accepted the armistice in good faith."

"Mr. Wilson's supporters feel furthermore that some of the allies—not including Great Britain—desire to prolong the armistice in order to penalize Germany to the utmost before concluding a peace with her."

"There is nothing on the face of the message to show when it was filed by the Tribune correspondent in Paris, but there is evidence to show that it was not held longer than 40 minutes by the cable company on this side. Therefore, the delay was in Paris, which indicates that there is still in existence an effective press censorship. This was known already in every newspaper office, because correspondents had been complaining about it, but no one had made a point of publishing the fact."

"It will be noticed that the Trib-

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STRIKE THREAT PLAN TO FREE SAN FRANCISCO BOMB PLOTTERS

Mooney Sympathy Meeting in Chicago Decides to Exhibit All Other Adopted Means Before Forcing Issue

(By Review Leased Wire)

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—A general strike of organized labor designed to paralyze every industry in the country beginning July 4 next was decided upon today by the National Labor congress as a means of obtaining a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren Billings if federal intervention and every other means adopted to procure the desired relief fail.

The convention authorized the raising of a fund of \$1,000,000 to carry on a campaign of education to liberate the labor leader and to promote the proposed general strike. It is planned to finance the movement by levying an assessment of 50 cents on every member of organized labor in the country.

Demand American Withdrawal.
The convention which concluded its four day session tonight and adjourned also adopted a resolution embodying a declaration of national policies affecting labor which demands that the people of Russia and Germany be permitted to work out their own destiny; that American troops be withdrawn from Russia, that all political and industrial prisoners receive the same consideration as prisoners of war and proclaiming the duty of a new day for true democracy in which the rights of labor shall be fully recognized.

The convention adopted the program recommended by the International Workers' Defense league to secure the liberation of Mooney and Billings which was presented to the delegates in the final report of the committee on resolutions. It provided that a committee of five labor representatives be named to go to Washington and ask President Wilson and members of congress for federal intervention. Chairman Edward D. Nolan named the following committee to undertake this work:

Committee Personnel.
John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Alexander Howatt, president of the Kansas District United Mine Workers of America.

Martin J. Flyzik, president of the Washington District United Mine Workers of America.

J. F. Anderson, Washington, D. C., vice-president of the International Association of Machinists.

Andrew Furuseth, San Francisco, president of the International Seamen's union.

The committee will ask that a special assistant United States attorney general be appointed to obtain Mooney and Billings release by habeas corpus or other means in order that they may

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Table Awaits Guests.
The final preparations were concluded today at the foreign office, where the congress will meet, and the green table now awaits its guests. The opening tomorrow of the congress will be a ceremonial function, the leaders making their first bows, the delegates exchanging salutations and the republican guard in gorgeous uniforms, lending color to the scene.

When the delegates are installed around the great horseshoe conference table, Raymond Poincare, president of France, will make his entry into the hall with an escort of premiers and take his place in the presiding officer's chair at the head of the table.

The opening address of M. Poincare in welcoming the congress to Paris, will sound the glories of the war just won and tell of the momentous work of reconstruction entrusted to the congress. It is probable that President Poincare's greetings will call for some response on behalf of the foreign representatives.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES WILL ATTEND SEATING OF DELEGATIONS

Green Table in Foreign Office Ready for Entrance of Distinguished Body; President Poincare to Speak

Premier Clemenceau to Preside at Selection of Officers; Report of Supreme Council On Rules Final Business

(By the Associated Press).—The scene is set for the opening of the peace congress at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon with the impressive ceremony befitting such an eventful occasion. The final details were concluded tonight at a meeting of the supreme council, which completed its labors and adjourned for the inauguration of the larger body tomorrow.

The secretary of the congress during the evening completed the official list of the delegates. It includes a distinguished array of leading public figures from every section of the civilized globe and in personnel and interests represented it embraces probably one of the most notable gatherings of statesmen the world ever has seen.

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Fuel Administration Cancels Price Order

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Fuel administration officials expect a decrease in the price of bituminous coal and coke to result from an order today discontinuing maximum prices on these commodities and eliminating the zone system of their distribution. The order is effective February 1, but does not retroactively.

The regulations which govern the purchase of these commodities by purchasing agents' commissions and profit margins allowed wholesale and retail dealers. The fuel administration announced, however, that these were subject to reinstatement if price, wage, labor, production or other conditions which may arise require it.

Less Demand.
Reductions in the demand has resulted in the slowing down in the production of bituminous coal, and the unusually mild weather this winter made it impossible to maintain existing maximum prices. At many points, they declared, the price of bituminous coal has been well below the maximum and it was indicated that this situation largely influenced Fuel Administrator Garfield in removing the restrictions.

No information was given as to when the regulations on anthracite would be removed. It was understood, however, that the fuel administration would continue to exercise control until the close of the coal year, next April 1, and possibly longer.

Prepare to Cease Functioning.
With the issuing of the order today affecting bituminous coal and coke, the fuel administration began preparations for the stoppage of most of its activities. Orders went to district representatives to give notice to employees that the offices would cease functioning on February 1 and to complete and forward before February 15 statistics and records of their work.

There was no announcement as to disbanded of the force at headquarters here, but it was understood that the bituminous coal division virtually would be closed soon after the order removing restrictions on bituminous coal and coke become effective February 1.

Announcement was made that Lawrence Mitchell, assistant business manager of the administration, has been named custodian of all property and equipment of the administration, except records and documents. He will supervise and approve sales of property and equipment made in pursuance of instructions of the administration to all federal administrators, district representatives and other field agents of the administration.

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